FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S VISIT TO BEIJING CONDEMNED

AU062051 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 80 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The American Defense Secretary Brown arrived in China yesterday for an official visit. The visit of the Pentagon's chief to social imperialist China is a further step in strengthening comprehensive cooperation between them, including in the military field, for which both the American imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists are particularly interested. Both American and Chinese propaganda gave great publicity to Brown's current visit to China, describing it as an act allegedly for stability and the preservation of peace. However, as indicated by Brown's statement itself before his departure, his visit to Beijing has nothing to do with stability and peace. It is an example of the wider relations in a global strategic scale in the interests of China and the United States.

It is obvious that those global strategic scale interests are connected with joint American-Chinese efforts to extend their hegemony in Asia and the whole world. Within that framework, Brown will discuss the possibility of expanding military cooperation and supplying China with advanced weapons and military technology. Brown also stated that he will examine with the Chinese leaders the possibilities of mutual activities in the field of military strengthening.

During his visit to China the American defense secretary will also confer with Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, with whom he will discuss various international problems and coordination of a common policy and attitude toward existing situations in various parts of the world. In the talks the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet social imperialists will be a particular topic. As emerges also from the demagogic and hypocritical propaganda voiced by the American imperialists and the Chinese revisionists over the issue, they pose as defenders of Afghanistan. They do it merely to take advantage of the imperialist aggression of the fascist type, benefit from the troubled situations, justify their aggressions and concoct new intrigues and conspiracies against the peoples of the Middle East.

Within the framework of the rivalry between the superpowers, the American imperialists are, in coordination with the Chinese revisionists, exerting military threats against Iran and the peoples of the Middle East, so as to legalize new aggressions on their part. Brown's current visit to China marks the intensification of the counterrevolutionary cooperation between American imperialism and Chinese social imperialism. It is another endeavor to coordinate, as effectively as possible, the political and military plans of the superpowers, designed to subdue and dominate the world.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Soviet Forces Meet Resistance

AU072058 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The invading troops of the Soviet social imperialists continue the general military offensive so as to extend their domination over all the provinces of Afghanistan and supress, by violence and terror, the armed resistance which has erupted against them. They have met fierce resistance especially in Herat, Kandahar, Badakhshan, Parvan and so on. According to reports, in the last few days much fighting has been going on in (Daulatabad) where the aggressors have used artillery, and shelling was heard throughout the night yesterday.

The losses suffered by Soviet troops have reached up to 1,000 men, without calculating the vast damage inflicted on military equipment.

In their efforts to suppress the armed resistance and extend their domination throughout Afghanistan, the Soviet invaders are practicing rabid violence using napalm bombs against the people, arresting and executing many people and so on.

In the meantime, armored cars of the aggressive forces are patrolling the streets in cities. The armed resistance has not been weakened. On the contrary, it is gaining strength and spreading throughout the country and the anger and hatred against the foreign invader are continually growing.

It is reported that protest demonstrations are being staged in various countries of the world, with the demonstrators strongly condemning the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces from that country and expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people for defending their sovereignty, independence and freedom.

ZERI I POPULLIT Editorial

LD051138 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

["Aggressors Get Out of Afghanistan"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 5, ATA--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an editorial, which reads:

The military occupation of Afghanistan, which was carried out recently by the (?social-imperialist) Soviet Union, has aroused a great indignation in the progressive and freedom-loving peoples of the whole world. The Soviet invasion is an open aggression not only against Afghanistan, but also against the neighbouring peoples, against all the peoples of the Middle East zone, against peace and security in the world.

This is a fascist-type aggression like that of the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968; it is its late edition, both from the military viewpoint and from the arguments which were employed to justify it. The Soviet social-imperialists try to present the occupation of Afghanistan as "lawful," as if it was allegedly done on the basis of the request for aid on the part of the Afghan Government, on the basis of the "treaty of friendship" which exists between the two countries, to defend Afghanistan from foreign interference, etc.

All these "arguments" are as stale as consumed. They have been employed by all the aggressors, in all the times. The truth is that the Soviet social-imperialists had carefully prepared beforehand the terrain for this occupation by interfering and causing troubles in the situation within the country in their own favour and by tying up Afghanistan with the chains of the enslaving treaties, which are openly used by the Soviet social-imperialists as instruments to occupy or to maintain the other peoples and countries under their dependence and control.

The overthrow of monarchy and later on of Daud was a cynic exploitation by the Moscow rulers of the liberation desires of the Afghan people who were experiencing the heavy burden of oppression and exploitation by the monarchy and feudalism and their Soviet allies and who wanted to see their own country free and sovereign.

In order to camouflage their imperialist aims and to realize them as soon as possible, the Kremlin staffs brutally intervened in Afghanistan bringing into power their men, to whom they cut the heads one after another in their efforts to find the most suitable and obedient people to Moscow.

The Soviet Union is interested neither in the freedom and independence of Afghanistan, as it claims, nor in the liberation of the long-suffering people of that country. What it is interested in is, first of all, the strategic position of Afghanistan in the Middle East, its position close to the oil resources, its key position in the vast area where a fierce rivalry between the superpowers is going on.

The occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union was done at a time when the United States of America is conducting a broad activity of pressure and blackmail against Iran, when it has undertaken a real economic and political aggression against that country, accompanied also with the demonstration of force and threats for a military intervention. From this point of view, the events in Iran and Afghanistan are closely linked and other such events might follow them in the region. They show the scale of the severity of the rivalry between the United States of America and the Soviet Union for hegemony in the rich oil area of the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, the great and threatening dangers the superpowers present to the peoples of these areas. Their aim is to attack and to suppress the revolutionary movements of the peoples, not to allow them to get rid of the imperialist and social-imperialist hegemony, to prevent the peoples to take the road of their national and democratic independent development.

The barbarous aggression by the Soviet social-imperialists against Afghanistan, the continuous threats for aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the intrigues of the Chinese social-imperialists in these areas are fraught with great dangers to the peace and security in the world. These actions turn down all that great demagogic clamour raised by the superpowers about the alleged preservation of peace and stability, the manoeuvres they conduct to lower the vigilance of the peoples and countries that are threatened by their hegemonic and expansionist policy. The events in Iran and Afghanistan prove that, at a time when the imperialist and social-imperialist superpowers shout themselves hoarse about peace, detente, disarmament etc., they prepare aggressions against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union is a product of the expansionist and aggressive strategy it carries out. It once again brings to the fore quite clearly that aggression and the use of military force constitute today the most distinct feature of the Soviet foreign policy. In rivalry with U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism has tried by all manner and means to gain new strategic positions and to extend the sphere of its control and domination in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere. In these attempts, they have resorted to all manners and means, from the political, diplomatic manoeuvres down to the military violence. But when the peoples take in their hands their own destiny in the defence of their just cause [word indistinct] in revolution, as occurred in Iran, the superpowers suffer grave and irreparable defeats in their hegemonic positions.

After occupying Afghanistan and after putting it under their military iron heel, the Soviet social-imperialists are now striving to "calm" the public opinion claiming that they allegedly sent only a few contingents there which will stay "temporarily," "as long as need be," but in reality without any time limit. They will act with Afghanistan in the same way as they acted with Czechoslovakia, where today too, after 12 years they have their occupationist troops there.

Whatever the promises and justifications the Soviet social-imperialists will employ, they cannot cover up the grave crime they perpetrated against the freedom, independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan. Nobody, under no pretext, has the right to interfere in the internal affairs and life of the other peoples and nations.

It is only the peoples those who are omnipotential and have the right to decide for themselves without any foreign interference in their internal affairs. [as received]

On the other side, the hypocritical demagogy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese social-imperialists, who strive to pose as "defenders of Afghanistan and shed crocodile tears for its fate, can deceive nobody. Under these turbulent situations, the U.S. imperialists want to profit for themselves, to justify their threatening military measures against Iran and the other Middle East countries. The peoples do not forget the criminal war of the [word indistinct] imperialists in Indochina and elsewhere, they do not forget the criminal fascist-type invasion of the Chinese social-imperialist against Vietnam, just as they can never forget Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, etc. It (?appears) to them that the U.S. imperialists, Soviet social-imperialists, the Chinese social-imperialists and all the imperialists and other reactionaries are aggressors and blood suckers, they are enemies to death of the freedom and independence of the peoples, because they come to terms and strike agreements between them at the expense of the peoples.

The events in Afghanistan and Iran, which affect all the peoples of the world, make indispensable that they enhance their vigilance towards the aggressive acts of imperialism and social-imperialism, their unity in struggle against the aggressive, expansionist and hegemonic policy of the superpowers.

Now the freedom-loving fighters of Afghanistan have taken up their arms and are courageously fighting on mountains and cities against the Soviet domination and their agents. They are displaying lofty feats of bravery and are showing everywhere their determination to carry aloft the banner of freedom and national sovereignty, to fight to the end for the ousting of the occupationists.

In this just and legitimate struggle they enjoy and will enjoy the support of all the freedom-loving peoples and the honest and progressive people everywhere in the world. Their struggle is powerfully assisted by the Iranian revolution and Iranian people. The Afghan fighters will be certainly backed up by all the Moslem freedom-loving peoples wherever they are. Especially the Arab and African peoples, who are actually threatened more by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists, should rise and forcefully express their militant solidarity with the Iranian revolution and the Afghan uprising because in this way they fight for their freedom, independence and sovereignty. Under these situations, with their [word indistinct] there will also be distinguished the leaders of those countries who really defend the national interests of the peoples from those who want to sell them out to the foreigners.

The Arab peoples, who live in the basin rich in oil but who are poor, oppressed and exploited clearly see the cruelty the imperialists and neo-colonialists are perpetrating at their expense. But we are convinced that the revolt that has begun in these countries will never be extinguished. The modern weapons the enemies may [word indistinct], be they the most sophisticated ones, cannot act without oil which is the property of the peoples who are fighting for freedom and independence.

The Albanian people express their profound conviction that the valiant Afghan people will deal telling blows to the Soviet social-imperialist aggressors and will oust them from their hearths.

STATE BANK SETS FIGURE FOR BRITISH-HELD GOLD

AU051645 Tirana ATA in English 1600 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 5 (ATA)--The Bank of the Albanian State informs that the value of the Albanian monetary gold arbitrarilly blocked by the British Government as early as 1948, according to the evaluation of gold in the London market on January 3, 1980, is calculated in 22,786,698 dollars.

DAILY CALLS FOR EFFORTS TO FULFILL 5-YEAR PLAN

AU081418 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Jan 80 p 1-2 AU

[Editorial: "A Year of Impetus to Fulfill and Overfulfill the Tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Our people, led by the party, concluded 1979, the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation, with important successes in all fields of activity. The economy advanced at a faster pace. More new and large outfits than any other year of the 5-year plan were added to industry, including the ferrochrome plant in Burrel, the pyrometallurgy plant in Lac, the chrome ore enriching factory in Kalimash, the Prrenjas-Guri I Kuq Railroad, the important projects at the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, mines and dozens of other outfits. The growth rate of industrial production was higher than in any of the other years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Along with production of spare parts more machinery required for the new projects under construction were produced, as were the first tractors and motor vehicles and so on. Agriculture marked an all-round increase in the production of grain, cotton, sugar beet, sunflower and other farm products. The national income increased at a faster pace than in the previous years of the 5-year plan. Based on production growth, the living standard of the working masses in the countryside and cities was improved. Education, culture and services to the people marked a new improvement. We reaped these victories by defeating the imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement and overcoming the serious consequences of the sabotaging activity of the Chinese revisionists. The all-round progress in the economy and other fields of activity has strengthened the country and advanced the socialist construction and defense. All this is evidence of the party's correct line, the strength of our socialist order and the vitality of the principle of self-reliance.

The 1979 achievements and the experience acquired constitute a sound material base for a well-prepared start in 1980, the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This base should be utilized in the most effective way.

The tasks facing our people and country during 1980 are as great and solid as they are of particular importance and responsibility. We should never forget the situations under which we enter the final year of the current 5-year plan and which we have to counter. The world situation is tense and fraught with unexpected developments because of the hegemonic, expansionist and warmongering policy and activity of the imperialist and social imperialist superpowers. The hostile imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade and the serious crisis gripping the imperialist and revisionist world exert continual pressure on our country. We should still make more efforts so as to completely overcome all the difficulties caused by the hostile activity of the Chinese revisionist leadership against our country. All this makes imperative, at all costs, the fulfillment of all the tasks of the current year and of the Sixth 5-Year Plan as a whole, as well as the creation of more resources. [paragraph continues]

Much of the defense and further strengthening of the independence of our socialist country depends on the fulfillment of these tasks and the creation of more resources, as does the further improvement of the welfare of the people, supplying them with all that it has been planned to supply them, reinforcement of the country's defense, the growth of our economy so that it is capable of facing any situation--no matter how difficult it may be--and, finally, the entry in the coming 5-year plan with as sound preparations as possible. It is in this political spirit that everyone should understand the tasks which lie before us in 1980, which has just begun.

The fulfillment of the tasks of the current year's plan also requires a further improvement of the method of management by the leading cadres and state and economic organs. They should provide more assistance to the base and strengthen their control and the demand for accountability for the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan. They should resolutely oppose all manifestations of bureaucracy, routine work, delays, liberalism, tolerance, lack of discipline, superficiality and the spirit of justification.

Our working class, the cooperative peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the servicemen and all the workers, led by the party, will certainly turn 1980 into a period of an all-out impetus to fulfill both the annual plan and the Sixth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The fulfillment of the plan in all sectors further strengthens our beloved socialist country. By strengthening the country, we also discharge our internationalist duty. Therefore, let us march forward, always forward, on the victorious road of socialism along which we are led by the party and Comrade Enver!

CAMI GIVES DINNER FOR KOSOVO EDUCATION, SCIENCE SECRETARY

AU301515 Tirana ATA in English 0937 GMT 30 Dec 79 AU

["Dinner in the Honour of the Secretary for Education, Science and Culture of Kosova, Dr. Ymer Jaka"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 39 (ATA)--The Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, gave a dinner in the honour of the secretary for education, science and culture of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosova, Dr. Ymer Jaka, last night.

Attending were the chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, Prof. Aleks Buda; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ksenofon Nushi; the rector of the Tirana University, Prof. Petrit Radovicka; the chairman of the Writers and Artists Union of Albania, Dritero Agolli; the chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts of the PSR of Albania, Anastas Kondo, etc.

Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FSR of Yugoslavia to the PSR of Albania, Branko Komatina.

The dinner passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF AFGHAN CONTROVERSY

Carter Measures Called 'Fiasco'

AU091330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Editorial article: "A Political Fiasco"]

[Text] On the evening of Friday, 4 January 1980, a carefully prepared political melodrama was staged at the White House in Washington: U.S. President Jimmy Carter appeared on radio and television with an "Address to the Nation," which contained his appraisal of events in Afghanistan and his intentions in connection with them.

Political blindness, election careerism and ambition, as well as an adventurous subjectivism--these were the characteristics of Carter's political "move," which was in full accordance with the present hysterical, chauvinistic and extremist trends in his country, trends fanned by the forces of the military-industrial and intelligence service complex of the United States. The TASS delcaration published on 6 January 1980 is fully justified in pointing out that Carter's address--with its unbalanced character and disregard for the basic and lasting interests of peace, of international detente and of a constructive development of Soviet-American relations--does not become an individual who has assumed the highest position in the United States as a state leader.

The U.S. President's statement, on the other hand, shows the general state of political leadership in Washington, which is going through a period of domestic crisis--a period in which great demands for a realistic approach and sober evaluation of current events, as well as for a clear definition of the country's foreign policy in accordance with the basic trends of the eighties, are being addressed to the leaders of the administration. An extraordinary anachronism in the light of the people's aspirations for justice and understanding in international relations are the lapses in the imperialist policy of threats and dictation that permeate the content and character of Carter's address, including the measures demanding an economic blockade against Iran and force the friends of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to abandon the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence and progress to the torture of foreign intervention and restoration.

The U.S. President's decision to propose to the U.S. Senate a postponement of the debates on SALT II, to introduce certain restrictions in American-Soviet economic and cultural relations, and to adopt other discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union is an expression of pronounced political shortsightedness and of election campaign opportunism, an expression of the brutal political attempts of the United States to interfere in other people's domestic affairs, attempts that persist even after the lessons of the past decades. That is why the TASS declaration justifiably expresses the general and common view of democratic public opinion, that Carter's address is a sop to those jingoist and ultra-reactionary passions of certain U.S. circles, which for a long time have been leading anti-detente trends, have been encouraging the super-militarization of the West and have been intensifying international tension.

Let us analyze certain peculiar characteristics of Carter's address, which reveals once more and in a very drastic manner those dangerous shortcomings and aggressive trends in the foreign political thoughts and practical actions of the U.S. Government at the present time:

--Washington continues, at a sustained rate and with "updated" ways and means, to claim to be an arbiter in international relations. It continues to play the role of a worldwide gendarme, even under today's changing conditions. Washington continues to be a supporter of dictatorial regimes and an organizer of international reaction, an instigator of national, as well as religious hostilities, and of regional and international conflicts.

--In a rather lighthearted and opportunistic manner the ruling circles in the United States are jeopardizing great achievements which are of considerable importance for the American people, such as the Vienna SALT II treaty, as well as the entire, complicated and very significant complex of U.S.-USSR relations. The very first Western comments on Carter's address point out the negative consequences that such a shortsighted trend is likely to have for the American people themselves.

--There is a new arrogant attempt at a new "ideologization" of foreign political campaigns in the United States, an attempt to promote outdated slanders and falsifications about the so-called "Soviet threat," an attempt to undermine the international solidarity of the peace-loving and freedom-loving forces, and an attempt to take advantage of no less than the rostrum of the United Nations Organization to concoct anti-socialist coalitions, impeding the legitimate processes by all means.

--The noisy "measures" proclaimed with so much pretentious arrogance by the American President are ridiculous and wretched. They are aimed at influencing to some extent the Soviet Union's principled, peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy, inducing it to change. This, at least is the White House's intention. Such hopeless attempts have been made by many people and for many reasons in the past. They have always been in vain. They have always led to a political fiasco.

Once more the justice and convincing character of the cause which the Soviet Union is defending against hostile efforts and the cause of real socialism will be victorious--despite the West's hypocrisy in international life and its imperialist arrogance.

Carter Measures Called 'Irresponsible'

AU101036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Editorial article: "Irresponsible Actions"]

[Text] The extent, methods and style of the hysterical propaganda noise raised by the imperialist circles in the West about recent events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan leave no doubt as to the motivation of this campaign. It is an intentional, ideological, anti-Soviet and antisocialist diversion. The initiators of the campaign and its implementors obviously consider it an incentive for the fading myth of the famous, so-called "Soviet threat." The logical result of all this is that in choosing the countries where real socialism exists as the targets for its hostility, this campaign becomes an obstacle to the cause of detente, security and peace, which it rejects. There is even more: The President of the United States complemented the violent attacks of the bourgeois press by overt threats about practical steps likely to produce only one result; namely, a serious deterioration of the political atmosphere in the world.

Thus it is a well-known fact that the U.S. President insisted upon a postponement of the discussion on the ratification of SALT II in the U.S. Senate. [paragraph continues]

He announced measures restricting bilateral Soviet-American relations. Along with this, the United States and its NATO allies, as well as their partners in Beijing, engaged with even greater intensity in the rearmament of certain countries of the Middle East, while the Pentagon continues to expand its presence in the area of the Indian Ocean. It appears that the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonic circles planned this dangerous action long ago. At any rate, the increased activities concentrating in the Middle East are objectively linked to the entire chain of dangerous initiatives of the United States and NATO. The first link of this chain is the well-known decision of Brussels, which was directed against peace and against the peoples. This was the decision to deploy new U.S. strategic missiles in Western Europe. All these actions have only one political meaning--they manifest the striving to revive the policy of acting "from the position of strength," from the position of dictation and threat.

The numerous examples of the past and the lessons of history show how futile and self-deluding such attempts are. Great and serious politics does not tolerate either neglect for history or disregard for the realities and facts of our time. This strongly applies to the leadership of a country such as the United States, which should be aware of its responsibility to the contemporary world and the cause of peace and security.

With their actions, however, the President of the United States and his administration overtly and irresponsibly sacrifice the interests of detente and peace for their own selfish and opportunistic interests--in order to gain election prestige among the reactionary U.S. circles and to conceal the spreading dissatisfaction caused by the Brussels decision, which was dictated by the United States, as well as to consolidate their disintegrating strategic positions in the Middle East. As the TASS declaration published on 6 January 1980 states, this behavior represents an incentive for the ambitions of those U.S. circles that do not like the policy of detente. In our contemporary world, however, to side with these circles means to be against common sense. It means that one identifies himself with adventurism.

Dailies Comment

AU061915 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 6 (BTA)--"The debate staged by the USA in the Security Council of the so-called question of the 'situation in Afghanistan' is nothing but inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, member of the United Nations," the RABOTNICHESKO DELO national daily comments today editorially. The paper adds that this move is part of an expanded propaganda and political action of the imperialist powers against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, against the Soviet Union, against detente and peace.

In connection with the charges about some "intervention" by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan it is noted in the commentary: "No one can deny the sovereign right of a people to seek assistance from an allied state in organizing self-defence against foreign imperialist aggression. This is in compliance with the friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation treaty concluded between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on December 5, 1978 and is fully in tune with the UN Charter." RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that by organizing the slander campaign in connection with this, the imperialist powers aim "at exercizing pressure on Afghanistan, at casting a shadow on the Soviet Union and its principled peace policy, at securing an alibi for their aggressive actions against states that have taken the road of national liberation, at attacking the policy of detente and halting the arms race."

Dealing with the active efforts of Washington, London and Beijing to organize Afghan reaction, BTA news analyst Todor Stoyanov points out in NARODNA MLADEZH that the peoples who are looking up to freedom cannot at present fall easy prey to imperialism. With the emergence of real socialism there emerged also the real solidarity with every just cause, the news analyst writes. This solidarity will prevent the people of Afghanistan being mercilessly torn in the name of American, Chinese, British or other interests.

In another commentary NARODNA MLADEZH examines the visit by the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Mr Harold Brown, to China as part of the malicious campaign which has already been launched against Afghanistan. The paper does not doubt that in the course of the new Sino-American talks a common language will be sought on the question of granting military aid to Pakistan where the insurgent groups chased from Afghanistan are now based.

Peace Committee, TU Support

AU051905 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 5 (BTA)--The National Peace Committee has sent a telegram to the Afghan Peace and Solidarity Committee in which the unreserved solidarity of the entire Bulgarian public for the just cause of the Afghan people and their unswerving struggle against the attempts of reaction to foil the country's progressive development is expressed.

The decisive actions of the Afghan progressive and democratic forces in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their motherland and the international legitimate assistance rendered by the Soviet Union for warding off imperialist aggression forestall the serious threat to peace in that area and contribute to the stabilization of friendship between the nations.

The peace partisans in Bulgaria, the cable reads, express their profound confidence in the victory of the historic struggle of the Afghan people for their free development along the road of social progress and international cooperation.

In a telegram of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions to the Central Bureau of the Workers' Trade Unions in Afghanistan, militant greetings are cabled to the workers' trade unions and all the working people in Afghanistan.

In these days of a massed slanderous campaign launched by the forces of imperialism, Maoism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it is emphasized in the telegram, we express our unconditional solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people who with the selfless assistance from the fraternal Soviet Union have frustrated the schemes of international and internal reaction and are courageously defending the acquisitions of the April revolution.

U.S. FOLLOWING 'COLD WAR' POLICY TOWARD USSR

Carter's Soviet Policy 'Foolish'

AU091435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 6 AU

[Milan Jelinek dispatch: "The United States Wants To Escalate International Tension; The Breath of Cold War Emanated From Carter's Speech"]

[Text] Washington, 6 January--Several dozen hours prior to Carter's speech reports were being spread in Washington that, in the stormy atmosphere in the White House, which did not lack hysterics, a decision was being born that would gravely influence the axis of American foreign policy's relations toward the Soviet Union. In certain respects the result was even worse than expected. At 9 p.m. local time on Friday [4 January], the U.S. President announced a number of anti-Soviet measures in a speech broadcast by all radio and television stations.

James Carter spoke harshly when he declared the individual points of political and economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, without embarking on any long or detailed argumentation or justification. At the close of his first term of office as President, James Carter has undoubtedly steered his foreign policy in the direction of a foolish and dangerous path in Soviet-American relations.

This is not only a matter of the tone of his speech; that was important for the domestic political situation in the United States.

Apart from the earlier recalling of the American ambassador from Moscow and the postponement of debate on the SALT II treaty in the U.S. Congress, the President announced that the planned opening of Soviet and American consulates in the United States and the Soviet Union would also be postponed.

The main measures concern further discrimination in Soviet-American trade. In cooperation with the Western allies, Carter wants to limit the sales of modern technology to the Soviet Union; forbid Soviet ships to fish in American waters; and stop the deliveries of American grain to the Soviet Union--even those for which valid contracts have already been concluded.

Carter is aware of the fact that these last measures in particular will meet with the resistance of American farmers; he therefore strives to explain them by stating that, allegedly, "sacrifices by Americans are necessary in the interests of peace and security."

The idea of boycotting the Olympic Games has found support neither in the United States nor in the Western countries; despite this Carter declared that "the participation of American athletes and tourists in Moscow is threatened."

The President intentionally made every effort to produce in the American public the impression that the United States is standing at the beginning of a "great international crisis." The way the speech was written, the way it was delivered, as well as the formulation of its individual sentences indicated that the White House is trying to instill an atmosphere of tension and fear into the country. [paragraph continues]

The importance of the contents of Carter's statement lies above all in the fact that it shows that, for the time being, a process has been culminating in the American Government and in the influential circles of the American bourgeoisie--in the power summit of the hierarchy of the ruling class--in which the United States has been reevaluating the ways and means it intends to use to achieve its foreign-political aims.

It is necessary to reject the opinion that the President's speech was the consequence of a sudden decision or an unexpected situation established in some areas of the world. Carter's government has suffered a number of foreign-political failures and is averse to reconciling itself to them. Both the White House and the President himself were irritated by the drop in American prestige and the U.S. power position in the world. Washington reacted very nervously and with increasing displeasure to the successes won by the national liberation movement in Africa, specifically in Angola and Ethiopia, as well as in Southeast Asia--and, above all, to the events in Cambodia. The final link in the entire chain of events that whipped up the political atmosphere in the American ruling class was the crash of the pro-American shah dictatorship in Iran and the conflict with the present regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni. For the United States, the domestic-political events in Afghanistan have become a welcome pretext for James Carter to be able to come out with a speech on Friday evening, a speech which is a harsh and unconscionable attack on the leading forces of the progressive and peaceful forces of the world and the prominent representative of the anti-imperialist front--the Soviet Union.

Actually, this is what the U.S. reaction was concerned with; it is here that the purpose and intended aim of the anti-Soviet measures lies.

Carter's government was loyal to the imperialist tradition that orders: The greater the problems, difficulties and failures of the United States in the world, the greater responsibility and "blame" for this lies on the Soviet Union.

During Carter's presidency, and particularly in the last few months, the trends toward an unrealistic assessment of the international developments have been obviously strengthened. It is no secret that, since Carter's arrival in the White House, two political groupings have gradually sharply crystallized in his administration, groupings that fought each other for the concept of the American foreign policy as regards the Soviet Union. This also explains the numerous waverings in the American foreign policy, all those frequently contradictory declarations and speeches of ministers, advisers and the President himself. On realizing this, Carter's critics have come to the conclusion that, actually, the American foreign policy has lacked a firm concept under Carter. The fact is that these days the more reactionary and militant wing in the White House has predominated. Whether this preponderance will be decisive and lasting is debatable and remains to be seen. During his term of office James Carter has become increasingly inclined to adopt opinions emanating from the circle of his advisers in the White House--and primarily from the office of Brzezinski, his adviser on matters of national security. The antagonisms between the secretary of state and Brzezinski are a frequently discussed topic in Washington.

The complicated situation in the American Government is also testified to by the fact that even the latest complex of anti-Soviet measures has, allegedly, not been unanimously accepted by all levels and positions of the government.

Let us recall only some of the actions to push through the so-called policy of human rights by meddling in the internal affairs of socialist countries, or the series of programs for producing new types of conventional and nuclear weapons, in other words the cranking up of the armament round; or the setting up of special U.S. military offensive forces for intervening in so-called crisis areas, and, last but not least, the decision foisted by the United States on NATO to introduce new destructive American missiles into its nuclear arsenal, missiles that can reach USSR territory, and so forth. As we can see, Carter's speech has had its overture.

The breath of cold war is emanating from the anti-Soviet U.S. measures. Actually they affect all spheres, trade, diplomatic relations and cultural contacts. In Washington one regards the American limitations of U.S. exports to the USSR and the "postponement" of the ratification of the SALT II Treaty as the worst of them.

As regards the SALT II treaty, it can be said that the President has sold what he had, in fact, forfeited in advance. In the last few weeks--during the so-called Iranian crisis, that means even prior to the events in Afghanistan that Carter has now cited as a pretext--it has become clear that the SALT II agreement has only a tiny hope of being approved by the Senate.

The U.S. measures regarding the USSR in the sphere of trade are actually a declaration of an embargo. In this way the American Government has violated one of the pivotal principles of good relations between states--the mutually advantageous exchange of trade. Carter has stopped the exports of technology and licences to the USSR and, above all, he has blocked the Soviet-American trade in grain. In this last instance particularly, the United States believes that it will severely affect the Soviet Union.

One of the first questions which appeared in the television commentators' talks immediately after the President's speech was: Will the proclamation of anti-Soviet actions have the intended effect? Does the White House believe that it will influence or change the Soviet foreign policy? The interesting thing is that most journalists and observers in Washington answer this question, as their reaction shows, in the negative. Commentator Marvin Kalb grasped the essence of this when he declared on CBS that, time and again, the Soviet Union had "survived" similar embargoes in the past, and without getting weaker. This thought is interesting in two aspects.

First: In the course of the entire existence of the first socialist state, the USSR, the capitalist states applied a series of economic measures and blockades against it; they implemented the concepts of "throttling by economic garrote" and so forth. But the Soviet Union's economic and social advance not only did not stop--the USSR's economic, political and military strength always increased and progressed.

Second, President Carter is now reverting to the political actions and concepts used against the USSR by the world militarism many times in the past. It is short-sighted to say the least, for somebody to believe that the repeated pushing through of hackneyed doctrines--which brought no success even in the prewar years, nor did it succeed in the 1950's, when the Soviet Union was undergoing complicated periods--would bear fruit now, at the beginning of the 1980's, when the USSR is a socialist great power and plays an irreplaceable and unchangeable role in the world. Obviously, Washington is confusing the dates, or rather the years; and obviously they are using bad scales in the White House for weighing the present balance of forces.

Carter's 'Dangerous Political Game'

LD081034 Prague CTK in English 0809 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bratislava--President Carter, who in the past reiterated the key importance of U.S.-Soviet relations for the development of the international situation, has opened a very dangerous political game escalating attacks on the very bases of these relations, PRAVDA wrote today.

What President Carter described as "retaliatory measures" against the Soviet Union for its aid to Afghanistan is an expression of ruthless and political imprudence. The response to his decision in the U.S. alone shows that he will have big problems in explaining his decisions in his own country. It is evident that, by their decisions, James Carter and his administration dangerously harm the fundamental interests of the world, the daily concluded.

Imperialism 'Entangling' Detente

AU091151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Peace Will Prevail"]

[Text] A few days ago the world began the year 1980, the penultimate decade of the 20th century. Peace-loving mankind links this historical watershed with its hopes and the profound conviction that the relaxation of international tension will successfully continue.

"The policy of detente--and everyone knows how much the socialist countries have done for its success--has aroused great hopes; it is necessary that these hopes be fulfilled. We want the eighties to be freed of the 'war of the nerves,' of suspicion and anxiety and, primarily, of the feverish pursuit of armament." Those unusually important words were pronounced by Leonid Brezhnev. Those words profoundly characterize what progressive and peace-loving people of all continents wish and what they expect of the eighties.

The socialist countries, loyal to the Leninist principles of their peace policy, have done everything to make it possible for the world to step into the eighties on the road of peace. The ruling circles of the United States and other NATO states, however, are trying to entangle the process of detente and to worsen international relations as they already signaled in December at their session in Brussels and as they are demonstrating by escalating their threats against Iran and now in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

Imperialism has apparently decided not to embark upon the path of carrying on detente but upon the path of aggravating tension in various parts of the world simultaneously.

Part of the dangerous plans of imperialism is the feverish effort of the militaristic circles in the West to increase armaments, especially in the sphere of the most destructive weapons such as missiles and nuclear weapons, as decided at the December session of the NATO Council. The growing military budgets of the imperialist countries, which have reached a record level, must also be mentioned in this context. The political arsenal of the enemies of peace also includes the torpedoing of everything positive that has been achieved in solving the most pressing question of the present--the reduction of the feverish pursuit of armaments.

President Carter has now called on the American Senate to postpone the debate on the SALT II treaty. That is an extremely deplorable step, an act that seriously threatens the interests of world peace and is at variance with the wishes of all people of good will. Yet Carter went even farther. [paragraph continues]

His administration has decided to take a number of unilateral measures aimed at limiting trade, economic, scientific and cultural contacts with the Soviet Union. It has resorted to limiting the export of various types of goods including grain to the Soviet Union. All of these measures constitute a gross violation of the obligations of the United States vis-a-vis the USSR and trample underfoot the principles of peaceful coexistence which the U.S. administration adopted at the CSCE conference in Helsinki 5 years ago. The steps of the American administration are an attempt to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and its allies and a fresh confirmation that Washington intends to employ in its dealings with the socialist countries to an even greater extent "the policy from the position of strength." That policy is doomed to fail.

These and other steps by Washington--including the supply of arms to military units that are being moved by American special services to the territory of Afghanistan, the increase of military aid to Pakistan and Washington's cooperation with Beijing pertaining to Southwest Asia--are complicating the situation in that part of the world and threaten very dangerous consequences. Carter has thus taken upon himself immense responsibility not only for the future of Soviet-American relations but for the future of detente as such. He has resorted to a step that cannot be called other than malevolent and dangerous. In this question he is thus succumbing to the will of the "hawks," to the will of those militaristic circles of the United States and advocates of the military-industrial complex who would like to end the process of detente and return the world to the cold war times.

The increased and unscrupulous pressure of the American "hawks" on official U.S. policy, the growth of dangerous militaristic tendencies in the United States and the NATO states, the attempt to play the "Chinese card" against peace, the onslaught of the rightwing in the political representation of various countries of the capitalist world--all that is not at all a manifestation of strength. It is a manifestation of the hopelessness of the capitalist social order and its profound crisis.

It is an undeniable fact that it is the socialist and not the capitalist social order, that it is the forces of progress and not reaction that are in the ascendency. The world has changed. It is not as Washington, London, Bonn or other Western capitals would like to have it. A permanent change in the correlation of forces has taken place in the world--to the benefit of progress and peace.

Recently the Indochinese peoples achieved a significant success in their fight against imperialist aggression. The Portuguese colonial empire collapsed, and progressive Angola and Mozambique emerged from its ruins. Progressive Ethiopia was born and embarked on the road of a socialist orientation, as did the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Revolution gave birth to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that successfully frustrated the attempt of domestic and foreign enemies to stage a counterrevolution, thus evoking the present, so irritable reaction in the camp of imperialism.

The past also saw the downfall of the reactionary and dictatorial regimes of the shah of Iran and the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza, as well as the downfall of tyrants in a number of Latin American and African countries. The popular wrath crushed the fascist dictatorships in Greece, Spain and Portugal. In 1971-79 a total of 18 countries acquired their independence. All of these facts are robbing the imperialist strategists of sleep.

The seventies also saw significant steps for easing tension, undertaken on the incentive of socialist countries. The ideas of detente and peaceful cooperation of states with different socioeconomic systems became deeply rooted in international life. The community of socialist countries became more powerful and developed in every respect; the attractive and inspiring example of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism has grown in the world.

The world of the capital, the world of imperialism, developed in a completely different way. It was, and is, lacerated by profound conflicts. Contradictions between the centers of the capitalist world have grown, and the conflict between labor and capital inside the capitalist countries has sharpened. The intensification of the economic crisis is typical for the present capitalist world. The capitalist monetary system has collapsed. The fall of the dollar and the "gold fever," which is unprecedented in history, are symptoms of the disease now affecting the social system that had raised profit to its supreme law. Uncontrollable inflation and high unemployment figures, and the deepening economic instability represent the crash of illusions harbored by Western economists and politicians even at the beginning of the past decade--illusions that it is within the power of the modern capitalist society to prevent crises.

Illusions about the "economic miracle" and the "dynamics of capitalist economy" have also unstoppably crashed. They were buried under the crushing and uncompromising facts of life: an army of unemployed, panics in stock exchanges and inflation.

These are the true and deepest causes making the ruling circles of imperialist countries increasingly resort to threats from the position of force, and to attempts at revising the existing correlation of forces and for achieving strategic supremacy over the anti-imperialist forces.

That is also why imperialism is now trying to evoke a new armament round. That is why it has unleashed new slander campaigns against socialism, peace and progress, and why it has decided to threaten peace in various corners of the world under various pretexts. Everything is good enough for this purpose--the endeavor to reverse the progressive development in Afghanistan: the blackening of the international assistance granted by the Soviet Union to this country, threatened by the counterrevolution; endeavors to disrupt the balance of forces in Europe, which is behind NATO's Brussels decisions; the evoking of tension in the Middle East in connection with the Iranian revolution; and also the endeavor to build up another chain of bases in Asia and Africa. That is also why they are striving to balance on the brink of conflict.

"We are in a paroxysm of chauvinist fever," the Washington POST wrote. As is known, fever is a symptom of illness: In this instance it is a disease which has affected the social system doomed to extinction by history.

Yes, international relations are more complicated, the international situation more complex. Everyone of us must realize this. We cannot underrate the dangerous trends that are now being introduced into the hopefully developing peace relations by the militaristic, extreme rightwing circles of the West. We must draw all the inevitable conclusions from the new and more complex situation. It is our duty to do everything so as to reliably safeguard our people's peaceful work. Let everyone of us do this in his working place, in the plant, cooperative, school, office and the detachments of our armed forces. In doing this we will spare neither means, nor effort. This is our duty toward the present, as well as toward the future generations. We want to hand over to them intact the most precious possession of mankind--peace.

We are optimists and we know that the forces of peace are stronger than those of war. Our faith is based on the all-round strength of the socialist community, on the powerful Soviet Union; its source is the awareness that we are part of the firm union of the Warsaw Pact. We know that the entire peace-loving mankind, all people of good will are marching with us, and will march, in the same front. That is why we are looking forward to the following years with confidence.

U.S. SEEKS TO BUILD MONITORING STATIONS IN PRC

AU091358 [Editorial Report AU] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 7 January on page 2 carries a 200-word CTK report from Beijing on U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown's visit to the PRC, entitled "U.S. Secretary of Defense in Beijing: American Espionage Intends To Use the Chinese Territory." The report states, among other things: "Washington declares officially that it does not intend to supply China with weapons. According to some considerations, however, Brown is already arriving with the technical documentation to produce them. It is also expected that the U.S. secretary of defense will offer Beijing ground installations for the reception of information from espionage satellites. According to the visit's agenda, he will also conduct negotiations on control, which actually means that he will try to acquire an opportunity for American espionage to monitor the activity of Soviet Armed Forces from Chinese territory. That is designed to replace the loss caused by the expulsion of the personnel of the American monitoring stations from Iran."

Reporting on U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Warren Christopher's remarks on the same subject--made in a television interview on 7 January--a 250-word CTK dispatch from Washington carried by Bratislava PRAVDA on 8 January 1980 on page 1 and entitled "A Blatant Move Against Peace" says:

"About the trip of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to China Christopher said that one of the subjects under discussion will be Chinese aid 'to other countries threatened by the Soviet action in Afghanistan.' He did not rule out that the United States intends to build radar espionage stations on Chinese territory near the Soviet border that should replace similar stations of which the United States was deprived in Iran."

FOREIGN RADIO, MAOISTS CALL FOR UPRISINGS IN AFGHANISTAN

AU091236 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Excerpt] Kabul, CTK--Several times in the last few days fliers of Maoist groups have been disseminated in Kabul which called on the population to arise against the new government. Radio stations that are in the service of imperialist espionage agencies and which transmit from the territory of Pakistan call on the Western countries to step up their interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The Afghan radio announced that during the rule of former President Hafizollah Amin 2,600 political prisoners were executed in the country. The new government in Kabul is gradually releasing political prisoners. Last week 8,800 political prisoners were released, among them the widow of former President of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, according to reports from the Afghan capital. In the next few days 2,000 more political prisoners will be released. Life in the country is being gradually normalized. According to yesterday's reports, international telephone connections have been restored in Afghanistan. Even Western journalists, for whom Afghan representative offices issue entrance visas, are convincing themselves of the gradual normalization.

INDRA RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD091434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today USSR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich. During a cordial and friendly conversation they examined questions of a further development of relations between the highest representative and legislative bodies of the two fraternal countries.

U.S. POLITICIANS CRITICIZE EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

AU091240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Washington, ADN--American presidential candidate Edward Kennedy called the grain embargo ordered by President Carter against the Soviet Union "unfair for the American farmers and unfair for the American taxpayer." Republican Senator Robert Dole even called the economic reprisals decreed by the American President a "smokescreen designed by Carter to cover up his mistakes in foreign policy." He also accused the President of "treason against the American farmer families" since Carter had repeatedly promised during the 1976 election campaign that he would never decree export embargoes.

Other statements, in a similar critical vein, were made by Republican candidates Bush, Baker and Crane. In unison with many experts they question the value of sanctions: Historical experience, they say, also refutes the value of sanctions. Even the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, John C. White, expressed doubts. "The effects on the Russians are minimal: It is our agriculture that is dependent on exports that will find it difficult to adapt," White stressed; he was agricultural consultant for the State of Texas for many years. Dean Kleckner, President of the Iowa Farm Bureau, called the embargo devastating. Lowell Gose, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, spoke of the threat to U.S. agriculture. On the whole, Carter's election prospects have markedly worsened in the farm belt.

FLORIN ADDRESSES UN DURING AFGHANISTAN DEBATE

LD071404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] UN, New York--At the UN Security Council meeting the GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin said that the GDR fully and completely supported the measures undertaken by the party and state leadership of Afghanistan and called for respect of the right of the Afghan people to collective and individual self-defense. The campaign against Afghanistan was part of the effort, particularly by NATO, to increase tensions in general and in the Middle East region in particular and to heat up the arms race. Florin stated: "There is undoubtedly a connection between the latest NATO decisions, which, disregarding the proposals put forward by the USSR and other socialist states, are in fact aimed at escalating the arms race." He called on all peace-loving states, particularly those of the Middle East, to be aware of the "continuing concentration of attack-orientated U.S. military power in the Persian Gulf" and of the open threat by this power to use military means for safeguarding its so-called strategic interests.

The GDR representative drew attention to the fact that circles wanting to halt Afghanistan's progressive development were using units of mercenaries or open acts of aggression against independent African Arab and Latin American states to achieve their aims. The unbridled campaign by the imperialist mass media recalled the worst period of the cold war.

Florin said that in view of the fact that with this discussion the Security Council could come into contradiction with the charter, the activity of the Security Council had to be directed toward reducing and not exacerbating international tensions. "We therefore oppose any attempt to censure in any way the measures agreed between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or to make demands aimed at the sovereign rights of these two states.

Florin Opposes Further Debate

ID101044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0217 GMT 10 Jan 80 ID

[Excerpt] UN, New York--At the instigation of the United States the majority of the UN Security Council on Wednesday night opposed USSR and GDR votes regarding the holding of a special General Assembly session on Afghanistan. This step occurred after the United States, following the Soviet veto in the Security Council, failed to push through a resolution by this body on interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A special UNGA session is to begin at 2000 GMT today.

The GDR UN representative, Peter Florin, stated that any discussion on Afghanistan should be regarded as interference in the internal affairs of a UN member state. The Government of Afghanistan has categorically protested against this interference. Without the consent of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, no one had the right to discuss the situation in the UN bodies, stressed Florin.

MUECKENBERGER SUPPORTS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

ID092230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 9 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder--Erich Mueckenberger, SED Politburo member and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society [DSF], told a DSF meeting today in Fuerstenwalde, Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk, that the GDR would continue to work with the USSR for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence. On behalf of DSF members he welcomed the USSR's resolute action and internationalist aid in Afghanistan. "The entire people of the socialist GDR, together with the Soviet peoples and all other peace-loving forces of our globe, stand firmly at the side of the Afghan people and its legitimate government under Babrak Karmal," he said.

SED, MSZMP REAFFIRM SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARIES

ID100026 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 9 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The SED and the MSZMP today reaffirmed their solidarity with the Afghan revolutionaries during a discussion in Berlin. Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the head of the Hungarian delegation, Istvan Horvath, also gave an assurance that the two countries would step up their struggle against the implementation of the NATO missile decisions.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FISCHER'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Fischer, Pahr Dinner Toasts

ID072306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2040 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--At the end of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's first day in Austria, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr gave a dinner for him at the Pallavicini Palace in Vienna. The two ministers exchanged toasts.

Oskar Fischer said that the relations between the two states and peoples were marked by a climate of mutual trust. The results of the talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky during his visit to the GDR epitomized their successful, good-neighborly cooperation.

"Our cooperation," he said, "is based on the premise that we shall continue to secure a peaceful environment for our peoples. At the beginning of the new decade the crucial question is this: Will detente encompass the military field or will a new round in the arms race begin?"

"The policy of detente is being openly attacked. The people's aspirations for national liberation, secure independence and a more equitable social order are, nationally and internationally, meeting with the bitter resistance of reactionary forces," Oskar Fischer said. Decisions were taken in Brussels in mid-December which, if implemented, would dangerously intensify physical preparations for another world war. "They must by no means leave their stamp on our decade," Oskar Fisher said. The joint interest of states and peoples calls for the exclusive pursuit of the path of securing peace, ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

He affirmed the GDR's readiness to attend, without delay or prior conditions, a multilateral conference on military detente in Europe. "It would doubtless be a gain for mankind if the SALT II agreement, signed in Vienna, whose ratification--in view of well-known statements--has to be fought for, could soon enter into force, and negotiations begin immediately thereafter on SALT III."

Minister Fischer described his exchanges with his Austrian colleague as "very useful, frank and productive." The future of their relations could be viewed as favorable and promising. "The foundation is firm and stable; it offers room for further steps, especially if both sides work for peace and security," he said.

Austria's foreign minister, Willibald Pahr, in his toast, said: "Since the opening of diplomatic relations between our states in 1972 our relations have developed very satisfactorily. The level achieved in these relations is reflected in visits at various political levels--I would emphasize in particular Federal Chancellor Kreisky's official visit to the GDR in the spring of 1978." Dr Pahr referred in particular to the very positive development of economic cooperation between the two countries. He considered a further expansion of economic relations desirable and practicable.

Among cultural highlights were the joint exhibitions of the Dresden collection of engravings and the Vienna Albertina as well as guest performances by the Berliner Ensemble and the Vienna Burgtheater. Dr Pahr said: "We have thus demonstrated that positive relations can be developed between states with very different social systems, relations which serve not only the interest of the people in both states but are also an important element in developing a climate of detente in our continent. I am convinced that relations between Austria and the GDR, in line with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act whose three parts command equal attention, will continue to develop positively and that your visit here is an important contribution."

Meeting With Parliamentarians

LD092100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--Anton Benya, president of the Austrian parliament, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Wednesday for a friendly discussion on bilateral questions and international problems. The meeting was also attnded by chairman of the Austrian Federal Council Dr Hans Heger and by other parliamentarians and members of the Federal Council.

Anton Benya, who led a Federal Council delegation to the GDR in 1978, expressed at the meeting his parliament's interest in a further deepening of the existing contacts with the deputies of the GDR People's Chamber.

Foreign Minister Fischer stressed that the GDR is striving for a further development of relations with Austria; these relations already have remarkable depth and solidity.

During the morning the GDR foreign minister visited Vienna's UN center, at which approximately 3,500 UN officials are currently employed, mostly for the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Development Association.

Meeting With Kreisky

LD092102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--GDR Foreign Minister Fischer today called on Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. He conveyed to the Austrian head of government the best greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

Fischer conveyed a personal message to Kreisky from Honecker. In it, the chairman of the State Council expresses the GDR's determination to shape relations between both states into a firm element of detente. Federal Chancellor Kreisky expressed his thanks for the message and emphasized that the period since his visit to the GDR in the spring of 1978 had shown that the many existing opportunities for cooperation between Austria and the GDR are being better utilized.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Austrian counterpart Dr Willibald Pahr today signed a working agreement between both states. It contains stipulations for further political, economic and treaty cooperation.

Audience With Kirchschlaeger

LD092104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, (ADN correspondent)--At the end of his 3-day official visit to Austria, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was this evening received by Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Minister Fischer conveyed greetings and a personal message to him from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Thanking him, Dr Kirchschlaeger described the message as a document of goodwill for trust and cooperation between both states.

Minister Fischer concurred with the Austrian president's view that bilateral cooperation should be vigorously developed so as to have a positive impact on international affairs.

Meeting With Friendship Society

LD092300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, (ADN correspondent)--At a press briefing with Austrian journalists here today, Oskar Fischer described the results of his visit as extremely satisfactory. The steady upward trend in bilateral relations could be successfully continued.

During a cordial meeting with representatives of the Austria-GDR Society, the society's president, Friedrich Epstein, briefed the GDR foreign minister on its many activities on the GDR's 30th anniversary and its plans for this year.

Oskar Fischer described the society's efforts as a substantial contribution to the deepening of bilateral relations and wished its members and friends much success.

On the same day the GDR foreign minister had a friendly conversation with Franz Muhri, the Austrian Communist Party chairman.

Fischer Comments on Detente

LD100027 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Statement by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at "press interview" in Vienna; date not given--recorded]

[Text] The aim of my visit was to exchange views with the leading representatives of the Republic of Austria on the state of and prospects for relations between the GDR and Austria, and also to discuss the international situation. I find the result in substance--not to mention the form--excellent. I am most satisfied with the substance of the results of my visit because it has been shown that the constant rise in our relations is continuing. I was very impressed by the kind words of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on the development of all-round relations, and I told him so.

Good relations between the GDR and Austria are useful for both sides and are also an important contribution to detente. I signed a working agreement with my Austrian colleague. To give you some idea of the contents, it contains the continuation of the political dialog, a stepping up of cultural exchanges, and a further expansion of the agreements between us, including such problems as scientific-technological cooperation and transport. This means that besides the continuation and deepening of the political dialog, our relations in specialized areas will also be expanded. Economic relations will of course continue to play a significant role here.

On international questions--that is perhaps the second point that I should mention here--I can say there was agreement that the GDR and Austria should work for the continuation of the process of detente. I agreed with my colleague Pahr that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. As you no doubt know, I have often said this before and I am pleased that we agree on this.

I see the crucial problem as military detente. I also explained that the course of detente will continue to be the basis of the GDR's policy in the 1980's. The proposals of the socialist states for a halt to the arms race and for effective disarmament are in keeping with this. I would like to mention first and foremost the initiatives for an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament at a political level. I did not conceal the serious situation in which we find ourselves and which is caused in my view by the Brussels NATO decisions of mid-December last year. Such decisions cannot leave anyone indifferent, and it should now be considered how the process of detente can be resolutely continued in order to foster peace and security. This affects not only Europe but all other regions and it calls for much thought and for not letting oneself be carried away by emotions in an ill-considered fashion, which would certainly cause great damage.

HONECKER GREETS HENG SAMRIN ON 'VICTORY' ANNIVERSARY

AU081336 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea--date not given]

[Text] Berlin--On the first anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea over the anti-peoples Pol Pot regime, I extend to you, the Central Committee of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, the Revolutionary People's Council of the Kampuchean People's Republic and the Kampuchean people the most heartfelt congratulations and greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

The liberation of the Kampuchean people is the outcome of their sacrificing struggle of many years against the internal and external reaction. In this struggle the Kampuchean people have always been able to rely on the solidaristic assistance and support of the socialist fraternal countries and of all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world. The historic victory achieved with the takeover of power by the Revolutionary People's Council and the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has fulfilled the most ardent desire of the Kampuchean people for freedom and peace, for a happy life in justice and dignity.

The successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in the short time since the founding of the people's republic in normalizing social life, in rebuilding the national economy and restoring the national culture are eliciting great recognition in the GDR. The GDR will also continue in the future to solidaristically support the exertions of the Kampuchean people to overcome the legacies of the Pol Pot regime.

Since its founding, the international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has constantly increased. Implementing the foreign policy program proclaimed by the Revolutionary People's Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has become a respected factor of consolidating peace and security.

The relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are developing continuously and successfully in all fields. I am firmly convinced that the friendship and cooperation will further deepen in the interest of our states and peoples, of democracy and socialism. Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the GDR will also in the future stand in solidarity at the side of the Kampuchean people.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin, the Revolutionary People's Council and the Kampuchean people new successes in building a truly peaceful, independent, democratic Kampuchea which advances on the path to socialism.

U.S. TRYING TO SET IRANIAN LEADERS AGAINST STUDENTS

LD092134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Andras Heltai, MTI's correspondent in Washington, reports that the U.S. Government is now attempting to kindle internal conflict in Iran. This is indicated by the White House spokesman's pronouncements that the invaders of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are Marxist-oriented and that their objective is to seize power. According to Powell, it is doubtful whether either the Ayatollah Khomeyni or the Revolution Council governs Iran. According to observers, the U.S. Government is using new tactics and is trying to curry favor with the religious leaders by stressing Muslim religious freedom and hopes and thereby perhaps turning them against the young people guarding the hostages.

GYENES RECEIVES PLO'S QADDUMI FOR TALKS

LD092034 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, Jan 9 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received Wednesday in Budapest the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of its political department. The delegation has been invited by the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

At the discussions marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they paid special attention to the Middle East situation and evaluated the latest developments connected with the region. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of Hungarian-Palestinian relations and they voiced their intention to further deepen their cooperation.

HUSZAR ATTENDS CUBAN EMBASSY NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD050440 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 4 (MTI)--Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Budapest, hosted a reception on Friday in the Hungarian capital on the occasion of his country's national day. Those present at the event included Istvan Huszar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy prime minister, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, several members of the government, and leading representatives of Hungary's political, social, cultural and economic life. The reception was attended also by heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest.

LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE NEW HUNGARIAN ENVOY TO MEXICO

LD071932 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 7 (MTI)--Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Dr Karoly Szabo, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the United States of Mexico, who will shortly be proceeding to his post.

CONTROL BOARD ANNOUNCES 1980 CONSUMER PRICE CHANGES

AU091625 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Jan 80 p 4 AU

["Announcement by the National Material and Price Control Board of Consumer Price Changes This Year"]

[Text] In conformity with the provision of the 1980 plan for the people's economy and the 1 January modification of producer prices, some consumer prices will change on 7 January and others will change subsequently, at different times in accordance with new trade purchases at the stores of the various trade enterprises. The consumer price changes--price increases and price reductions--that will take place on a central decision basis will in their entirety raise the consumer price level by approximately 0.8 percent.

The consumer price level of textile clothing apparel will decrease. Synthetic knitted goods will be cheaper--by 20-22 percent--and so will combed wool materials and men's suits made from them--by approximately 30 percent--and synthetic curtains (by approximately 35 percent). Also the price of stockings, pantyhose and socks will be reduced in the second quarter of the year. The price of carded wool materials will increase by 18 percent, that of leather coats 20-30 percent and that of track suits 4-12 percent. The price level of woven and knitted underwear will increase. The price of bedding will increase by approximately 14 percent. The price level of winter coats lined with synthetic fur, of certain raincoats and dry goods will decrease.

The price level of iron engineering goods will increase about 3-4 percent. The prices of durable iron technical consumer goods and household electric appliances--automatic washing machines, electric kitchen stoves, water heaters and refrigerators--will increase and the price of black-and-white television sets will decrease. There will also be considerable price increases and decreases in the area of iron technical mass items. For instance, the price of metal cutlery will increase approximately 60 percent and that of aluminium pots and pans approximately 90 percent. There will be an average 16 percent price reduction for nuts and bolts and building fittings.

The price of a large portion of household chemical goods and cosmetic products will decrease, but the price of certain groups of products--for instance, cosmetics for use on the face, lips, nails and babies, as well as shaving cream--will increase. The price of paints will increase approximately 18 percent.

The price of diesel oil, lubricating agents, artificial fertilizer and insecticides and small agricultural machines will increase.

The price of toys will decrease by an average 10 percent. Along with changes of considerable variation, the price level pertaining to sports equipment will decrease somewhat, while the price of baby carriages will not change.

Along with some price increases and decreases, the price level of other mixed industrial products will increase. For instance, the price level of synthetic household products will be approximately 9 percent lower, while the price of earthenware will increase 40 percent. The price of watches will remain unchanged, but the price of alarm clocks will increase. The price of costume jewelry will decrease 15 percent.

The price level of paper products and writing instruments will increase by a relatively small extent.

The price level of optical products, including spectacles, will remain unchanged and the price of cameras will also not change. The price of other photographic apparatuses will, in general, decrease, but the prices of photographic film, paper and chemicals will increase.

With the exception of shoe repairs, charges for which will remain unchanged, the price level of various repair services will increase an average of 20 percent from 7 January. The price level for laundering and chemical cleaning will not rise. At the same time, charges for freight transportation--Hungarian state railways, Volan enterprise freight, delivery services--and average county freight transportation charges for building materials will increase.

Prices will not change in the group of products in which consumer prices were increased in the summer of 1979, with the exception of some adults' and childrens' shoes and furniture. Those consumer prices will increase or decrease, but price changes will be compensated for within groups of products so that the price levels will remain unchanged.

The January 1980 consumer price measures do not affect the consumer prices of foodstuffs, nonessential foods and beverages, heating materials, fuels, pharmaceuticals, basic building materials, detergents, rents and fares and charges for cultural and public utility services.

The prices of the so-called control-exempt products, which have been changing constantly even in the past affected by supply and demand, will more flexibly follow domestic market conditions and foreign market prices. As a consequence the consumer price level will rise 2.9 percent.

In conformity with the plan for the people's economy, the announced consumer price changes--0.8 percent--and the expected market price fluctuations--2.9 percent--together will raise the consumer price level in 1980 by approximately 3.7 percent.

OVERFULFILLMENT OF GAS, OIL PLAN AT ALGYO REPORTED

AU091400 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Summary] "Yesterday [7 January], there was a press briefing at the Szeged press center about the production of the hydrocarbon basins in and around Algyo. It was reported that 10,248 tons more oil than the planned 1,554,000 tons planned were extracted last year from the 7 natural gas fields. Of natural gas and natural gas products, 3.84 billion cubic meters were produced, 462 million cubic meters more than was foreseen. Various basic materials for the chemical industry were even sent abroad--their value amounted to $13-14 million."

Development and improvement projects are progressing well in the area.

Conserving the existing hydrocarbon deposits calls for optimal management. "Therefore, it is planned to extract and produce in 1980 1.5 million tons of oil and 3,222,000,000 cubic meters of natural gas in the Algyo area. This year, 576.4 million forints are intended to be invested for, among other purposes, the drilling of 32 new wells.

PAPER CITED ON U.S. ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD080946 Warsaw PAP in English 0511 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[From the press review on Afghanistan]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan, PAP--The events in Afghanistan were an excuse for unleashing a cold-war propaganda campaign in the imperialist countries on a scale unprecedented since the cold-war itself, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The U.S. President submitted a motion to the Senate for halting the process of ratifying the SALT II agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. Trade restrictions were also announced, especially in the sale of grain to the Soviet Union, which has already become a serious worry to American farmers, standing to suffer great financial losses by this decision.

The United States has caused the calling of a special session of the Security Council concerning the Afghanistan issue. During the whole of this campaign, the U.S. is supported by the governments of the remaining imperialist states and of the Chinese People's Republic. However, these same governments who are now in an uproar over military aid granted by the Soviet Union to a friendly, neighbouring government, unscrupulously conduct armed interventions thousands of miles from their own territory, do not hesitate to inspire para-trooper-helped coups in African states, forcing these states to accept various dictators who then legalize their protectors' activities by inviting foreign armed forces after the fact.

In this situation, the evident decline in the international political climate, very detrimental for detente and caused by the propaganda campaign concerning Afghanistan is the sole fault of (?those) who fan it. The tears shed by false spokesmen for Afghan sovereignty, who are in fact cold-war manipulators, can be compared to the proverbial "crocodile tears," concludes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH ANGOLA HELD IN WARSAW

Joint Commission Session

LD092131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The third session of the Mixed Polish-Angolan Commission for Economic Cooperation opened in Warsaw today. The session is chaired by Ryszard Karski, head of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, and Lopo Fortunato do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and foreign trade minister of Angola.

The People's Republic of Angola is one of the biggest countries in Africa and potentially one of the richest. It has vast natural resources and the extensive continental shelf contains large amounts of fish. Poland has conducted trade exchange with Angola ever since the beginning of its independence.

Fortunato Meeting With Jablonski

LD092133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received Lopo Fortunato do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and foreign trade minister of the People's Republic of Angola.

During the meeting, the international situation was reviewed and the formation of the political and economic relations between both countries was discussed. The implementation of the decisions taken during the visit by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, to Angola and during the stay in Poland by the recently deceased president of Angola, Agostinho Neto, was assessed. The need to deepen economic cooperation and to develop mutual trade exchange more quickly was stressed.

Fortunato Meeting With Jaroszewicz

LD092340 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz today received member of the MPLA CC, Angola's Foreign Trade Minister Lopo Fortunato do Nascimento, now on a visit to this country. Poland's Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski was present at the meeting.

Both sides evaluated the current economic cooperation and trade exchange between Poland and Angola, stressing the necessity of further development of economic cooperation and assortment diversification of trade exchange. They also pointed to the concrete possibility of developing cooperation in maritime economy, construction industry, transport and other realms.

The talks were attended by Director of Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski.

BABIUCH MEETS WITH FRG TRADE UNIONS DELEGATION

LD090946 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 9, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch today received a delegation of the FRG trade unions, headed by the union Chairman Heinz Oskar Vetter. The meeting was attended by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Wladyslaw Kruczek.

The two sides discussed some aspects of the normalization of relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as the current international issues. They stressed the necessity to further develop relations between the two nations' trade unions.

KAMPUCHEAN ECONOMIC MISSION ENDS VISIT

LD092228 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan PAP--An economic mission of the Kampuchean People's Republic, headed by Trade Minister Tang Saroem, has stayed in Warsaw.

Poland's trade relations with Kampuchea have been discussed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. Minister Saroem and Undersecretary of State Wladyslaw Gwiazda today signed a protocol providing for supplies of some Polish goods to Kampuchea.

In the course of the visit, Minister Tang Saroem met with Director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski and with 1st Deputy Minister of Agriculture Stefan Sawodzinski.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI CONCLUDES VISIT

AU091919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/1/1980--Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official visit to Romania over January 6-9, 1980, as guest of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

During his visit, the Iraqi minister was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu. During the talk on the occasion, they approached aspects of the bilateral relations and international questions of joint interest.

The two foreign ministers conducted official talks which covered the current stage and the development prospects of the relations between Romania and Iraq, as well as international problems of interest to their countries. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual respect.

The Iraqi minister of foreign affairs extended to the Romanian foreign minister the invitation to pay an official visit to the Republic of Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be established subsequently.

9 January Departure

AU091920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 9 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/1/1980--Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq concluded on January 9 the official visit he paid to Romania.

When leaving, the guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, by other Romanian officials.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON CUBA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU101205 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba--date of cable not given]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the Council of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

The 21st anniversary of Cuba's liberation day, the national day of the Republic of Cuba, gives us the pleasant opportunity to extend warm congratulations and heartfelt comradely greetings to you, the PCC, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the friendly Cuban people, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally. We wish the fraternal Cuban people new and ever greater successes in building socialism in their fatherland.

We express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to expand and diversify to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

AGERPRES REPORTS CEAUSESCU'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

AU011440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 1 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/1/1980--In the message he read on the Romanian radio and television on the New Year's Eve, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the year 1979 has been another step in the development and modernization of the technical-material base of our society, increase of the national wealth and rise in the standards of living, in the implementation of the targets of building socialism and communism in Romania.

On August 23--the message further reads--we celebrated three and a half decades since the victory of the revolution of national and social liberation; we then reviewed the epoch-making achievements of our working class, of the entire people under the leadership of the Communist Party, in socialist revolution and construction, in liquidating the country's backwardness and developing a new material and spiritual civilization, in making Romania assert herself as a free, prosperous and independent country.

It is this year too that the twelfth congress of the party was held which summed up the achievements of the current five-year plan period, analysed the current development stage of the Romanian society and set the objectives and tasks for the next historical stage.

All these great achievements in the revolutionary transformation of society, in the growth of its material and spiritual potential are the result of the policy pursued by our party, which firmly applies the ideas of scientific socialism, universal truths to Romania's concrete conditions, of the enthusiasm of the whole people who fulfills the programme of the party that expresses the highest interests and aspirations of the whole nation. These achievements evince the superiority of our socialist system which gives full scope for manifestation to our people's creativity and energies.

For the outstanding successes achieved in all fields throughout 1979 I warmly congratulate at this solemn moment the working class, the peasantry, the intellegentsia, all working people irrespective of nationality, the whole nation which, under the leadership of our glorious party is shaping--in freedom and dignity--its own fate--the socialist and communist fate.

The year we now begin is decisive for the success of the five-year plan as a whole. Let us rally our forces for the successful translation into fact of the 1980 Five-Year Plan provisions, by raising the activity in industry, agriculture, transport, construction, science and education, in all fields of socialist construction to a new, higher quality. Let us firmly introduce the new economic-financial mechanism, by continually strengthening self-management and financial self-administration and improving the efficiency of the entire material production. Let us always keep alive the revolutionary spirit in work and creation, let us tirelessly work for a higher consciousness of the masses of the people and for the promotion of the principles of ethics and equity in all spheres of activity.

The preparations for and holding of elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils as well as the setting up of the Socialist Unity Front's own organisations will bring about an ever more powerful development of our socialist democracy, the people's ever more active participation in the management of society, in its own history-making.

By fulfilling the plan targets for the year that will begin in a few moments, let us thoroughly pave the way for the passage to the new five-year plan, to the translation into life of the directives of the twelfth congress and of the other prgrammes adopted by the high party forum.

Closely united around the Romanian Communist Party--the vital nucleus of our entire nation--let us spare no effort to build in Romania the most just and human system ever--the socialist and communist society.

The twelfth congress-the message points out--which analysed in the spirit of dialectical and historical materialism the great changes and mutations in the world, emphasized both the ever greater intensification of the struggle of the popular masses, progressive forces and people for a free, independent and prosperous life, and the amplification of the economic, oil and financial crisis, a sharpening of contradictions, an aggravation of the existing conflicts and occurence of new ones, tensions and a more marked instability in the international life. With these realities as a basis, our party was and is of the opinion that the only alternative to the continual aggravation of the world situation is the renunciation of the policy of strength and dictate, of interference in internal affairs, of the policy of sphere of influence and hegemony, and the promotion of a new policy of equal-term and mutually advantageous cooperation among all states. In this spirit, the congress clearly defined Romania's international positions, her foreign policy guidelines for the next period.

In the outgoing year, our homeland has continued to assert itself as a strong revolutionary detachment in the world struggle for social progress, detente and peace.

We shall continue to promote most firmly a policy of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries--to which we are linked by the common ideals and aims of the new system--of many-sided relations with the peoples embarking on the road of independent economic and social advancement, all while broadening--in the spirit of peaceful coexistence--our relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world whatever their social system. In the future we shall firmly ground our whole foreign policy on the principles of equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the threat or use of force--unswervingly standing for their generalization in the international life.

Like until now, we shall make our full contribution to the cause of security on our continent. Together with the other European peoples we shall actively participate in the adequate preparation of the Madrid meeting, so that if may give strong impetus to the unitary implementation of the Helsinki documents, to the collaboration among all the states of the continent and, particularly, to the passage to tangible and efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which peace and security in Europe and all over the world are inconceivable. We consider that it is in the vital interest of all the peoples of Europe to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons on the continent and to do their utmost to reduce arming and diminish the huge military arsenals concentrated in this region of the world.

Of decisive importance for the cause of peace is the renunciation of the use or threat of force in the relations among all states, the settlement of their disputes by political, peaceful means alone, through negotiations among the sides concerned. In this context, we consider that efforts must be intensified for the achievement of a global, lasting and just peace in the Middle East which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and the ensurance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the setting up of an independent state of its own included.

The most ardent imperative of our time, the vital desideratum of all peoples, is the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. While ensuring a balance which should not endanger the security of any side, one must do everything for the systematic reduction of military expenditure, of military effectiveness and armaments, the withdrawal of foreign troops within their national borders, the dismantling of military bases and dissolution of military blocs, and the building of a world without weapons and without wars. The huge funds that are spent today on arming should be directed only towards ensuring the peoples' economic and social progress, towards the continual improvement of life on our planet.

Moreover, firmer action should be taken for eradicating the underdevelopment in which large part of mankind still lives, as well as any form of inequality and oppression of other peoples, for establishing a new international economic order based on equitable relations of complete equality, which may ensure the progress of all countries and especially of the lagging ones, favor the unhampered access of all nations to the gains of modern civilization.

The constructive solution of the major problems confronting mankind calls, more than ever, for the active participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, in the international life, the broad democratization of interstate relations, the strengthening of the role of the United Nations Organization in promoting world collaboration, peace and security.

Reality demonstrates that it is in the peoples' power, by acting united, firmly and consistently to prevent the aggravation of the international climate, the outbreak of a new war, and to impart a new course to world policy, of detente and collaboration, to secure the triumph of the cause of liberty and independence, peace and security on our planet.

Let us do our best to carry out successfully the plan for 1980 and for the entire five-year period, while thoroughly preparing the passage to the next five-year plan, ensuring the translation into fact of the historic decisions of the Twelfth RCP Congress, of the grandious programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

May the new year bring all peoples ever more significant victories in fulfilling their aspirations for progress and welfare, for free development, collaboration and peace.

On the occasion of the new year I wish all of you, dear comrades and friends, great successes, satisfactions and joys in your work and life, the fulfillment of your wishes and aspirations for the better, good health and happiness--the message reads in conclusion.

EFE: TITO'S CONDITION IMPROVES AFTER SERIOUS RELAPSE

PA092054 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1900 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jan--Official sources today told this agency that President Tito suffered a serious relapse yesterday, but that it had been overcome a few hours later thanks to the intensive treatment he is receiving under prescription from his doctors.

This information has not been confirmed by official circles, which have merely indicated that the president is receiving intensive treatment, based on medicines and massages, to prevent the formation of blood clots in his lower extremities, as the possibility of his undergoing surgery--a quicker alternative but one involving many more risks due to the statesman's age--has already been discarded.

Facts are few, but rumors abound, none of which are published by the Yugoslav press, which has limited itself to publishing the telegrams sent by the president to a number of national and international political leaders.

The latest telegrams are addressed to presidents Husak of Czechoslovakia and Seku Thure of Guinea, on the occasion of their birthdays. Another telegram, of marked personal tone, was sent to Hanzi Dvevdet, president of the Communist Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, recalling this veteran communist's contribution to the cause of the socialist revolution.

Yugoslav youth, meanwhile, are organizing a relay marathon, a customary greeting message from the Yugoslav youths to President Tito on his birthday. The event, in which many athletes participate, will start in March in the city of Novi Sad, capital of the autonomous province of Voivodina, and will conclude on 25 May in Belgrade, after passing through many Yugoslav communities. President Tito will be 89 on 25 May.

POLITIKA, BORBA WRITE ON DANGEROUS PRECEDENT OF SOVIET ACTION

LD031424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 3 (TANJUG)--Commenting on the Soviet military action in Afghanistan the whole Yugoslav press today warns that it may have unforeseeable effects on world peace. The papers unanimously assess that the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination has been jeopardized in Afghanistan and its people denied the possibility of choosing their own destiny.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA points out that nothing can imperil world peace as much as the bloc logic of spheres of interest and the logics of various, "natural" or outwardly "un-natural" alliances.

It is therefore not by chance, says the paper, that the movement of nonalignment is considered the strongest moving force in the struggle for different and more just political and economic relations in the world.

The trials continuously confronting the nonaligned, such as the present one in Afghanistan, should act as a "stimulating and mobilizing force for activity and alertness in the struggle to consolidate and protect the now endangered peace," continues the paper.

Except for Bulgaria and another two or three of the Soviet Union's firm allies from the Warsaw Treaty organization, no one has expressed understanding for or acceptance of the newly-created situation in Afghanistan, stresses the paper. It considers as more dangerous "the temptation felt in the West to launch 'a more active policy of pressure' against the rival side whose actions now cannot be adjusted with the proclaimed principles of non-interference, respect for borders and sovereignty."

Involved here, notes the paper, is a change which many "hawks" in the U.S. Congress and elsewhere do not want to miss. For there were few chances in the recent past more favourable for their views and policy. That is why POLITIKA considers as understandable the concern felt in both the Yugoslav Government announcement, and the vast majority of commentaries throughout the world, especially its non-aligned section.

BORBA of Belgrade assesses the Soviet military action in Afghanistan as a precedent which, unfortunately, threatens to become dangerous practice also in that part of the world, following a similar military intervention by Vietnam in Kampuchea. The whole region, the paper says, may become a war zone of the big and mighty, whose cold war, somewhat forgotten, has now resumed. That is why opposition to this development is exceptionally strong and intransigent especially in India, BORBA's New Delhi correspondent reports. The correspondent, cites the estimates by politicians and observers in neighbouring countries who think that the Soviet Army presence in Afghanistan following the first intervention in a country not in the Warsaw Treaty will have unforeseeable consequences.

The Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI specifies that the Soviet military action in Afghanistan is a precedent in two aspects. For the first time, Soviet troops have entered a country which is not a formal member of the so-called socialist community. On the contrary, that country, despite many of its moves being close to the Soviet policy, has declared itself for nonalignment. The paper assesses this orientation towards nonalignment, if nothing else, as testifying to Afghanistan's aspiration to preserve the essential elements of autonomy, in spite of all its internal difficulties and the shadow of its large neighbour.

For the first time ever, notes the daily VERCERNJE NOVOSTI, a great power claims that it has sent its troops to a foreign country on the basis of the UN Charter.

At the same time VERCERNJE NOVOSTI notes that when one power makes a move the other retaliates. "Thus the tragedy of people, directed in terms of typically bloc ways of thinking, is re-created, threatening the whole international community" and directly imperilling world peace in these first days--of the 1980, when the majority of mankind, in the name of independence, freedom and peace, is standing up against the bloc policies, concludes the paper.

U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' WILL ONLY PROVOKE STIFF SOVIET RESISTANCE

AU091415 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 6 January--Irrespective of the fact that many countries of the world do not approve or rather also criticize the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, that they explicitly dispute the validity of the Soviet motives for this action and that they see the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan as the only way out of the complex situation, Moscow is living as though and even presenting all the troubles faced by the USSR as if what is involved is mainly a conflict with Washington.

What is involved is a political conflict that, it can be said, broke out on the same day as the coup d'etat in Kabul. First Moscow explained the entry of its troops in Afghanistan as necessary to protect that country and the Soviet Union itself against "an armed invasion" by counterrevolutionaries from Pakistan and accused American "specialists" of preparing the aforementioned invasion. At the same time Washington launched its own political action of an offensive nature that culminated in Carter's unpleasant statements at Moscow's expense and in his even more unpleasant measures to pressure the USSR. Finally, confronted with American pressure, Moscow accepted the challenge that has already grown into a political conflict between the two big powers as has not occurred since the time of the Caribbean crisis (in 1963).

Shifting Main Point

It is possible to say that with the outbreak of the Soviet-American conflict following the coup d'etat in Kabul, Moscow has concentrated its political action on its polemics with Washington, considering this the only ground on which it can defend, explain and justify the Soviet military action in Afghanistan. Until now Moscow has disregarded all the other reactions from around the world to the events in Afghanistan, with the exception of the reaction by NATO and by China.

As has become evident, the main point of the great international dispute over the motives and essence of the Soviet military action in Afghanistan has now been shifted from the area of world relations to the area of bilateral relations.

Objectively speaking, in connection with everything that has happened in Afghanistan, Moscow considers that the easiest thing to do is to polemize with Washington, despite the danger that this polemic might bring the Soviet-American relations to the brink of a revival of the cold war between the big powers and even beyond it. On the other hand, considering Carter's statements and measures of pressure on the USSR, Moscow feels provoked into polemizing. We repeat that Moscow has had to accept this challenge because it cannot avoid it at this time.

Easier and More Difficult

In this complex situation it is possible to say that the Soviet Union will find it easier to resist the American pressure than the difficult consequences of the military action that are felt on a wider international scene. Carter's embargo of 17 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union represents a serious matter and may cause certain difficulties for the USSR in its livestock breeding but, at the same time, this is a measure that can only mobilize the Soviet community to resist it with its work and to defend its pride even at the price of temporary privations. This is the gravest blackmail for which the United States will not be easily or quickly forgiven here.

Naturally, the debate in the UN Security Council is causing an incomparably greater concern because the political consequences of this debate are completely uncertain.

FEAR OF ESCALATING BLOC MEASURES, COUNTERMEASURES EXPRESSED

AU081250 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

["The Logic of the Blocs"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 January--On 4 January the U.S. President delivered a speech on the state of relations with the USSR and "the reprisal measures" planned by the United States in connection with Moscow's military actions in Afghanistan.

Anyone who has carefully read the text of that speech will more clearly understand what the nonalined countries really have in mind when they consider the bloc rivalries, nervous state of tension and policy of force and pressure as the most serious threat to world peace and to relations in the world in general, the Belgrade daily newspaper POLITIKA says in its commentary.

No matter what prisms of different views, political tastes or direct interests are used to view what one side "says to the other," it is impossible to avoid the detached conclusion that bloc rivalries lead to a maximum limitation of the sphere of the struggle to strengthen peace and security and the struggle for more just international economic and political relations. The examples showing this have been encountered everywhere in the recent period but the latest of these examples are also the most striking.

Regardless of whether we agree or do not agree on what has brought about the massive actions of the Soviet armed forces in Afghanistan, the fact is that, by some of its elements, this is a new phenomenon as far as the actions by Soviet troops are concerned. These troops are now engaged in large-scale operations in the territory of a country which--no matter what its treaty obligations and its relations with the USSR might be--is not a member of any of the military blocs, including the Eastern one. It has not signed the Warsaw Pact. This fact alone provides no encouragement for the further development of the detente which was initiated in Helsinki but which has now apparently already been forgotten. It would be really absurd and even cynical to claim that anything contradicts this main conclusion. The facts directly support this conclusion. This is evidenced among other things also by the numerous reactions in the entire world, reactions among which any words of understanding for Moscow's military action in Afghanistan's territory appear only as rare exceptions, POLITIKA writes.

A majority of these profoundly unfavorable reactions are undoubtedly based on the fear of an enormous majority of countries that now "the other side," the United States, will decide "to show its teeth" and, in an atmosphere created by the USSR military action and armed struggle in Afghanistan, "take countermeasures." In this event, "a reaction to these U.S. countermeasures" could then be expected as the next step and so on without end.... An end which unfortunately is not so difficult to foresee.

It is precisely in this respect that President Carter's speech is an instructive example. This is the first time in the last two decades that the food exports, so greatly needed by the Soviet Union as a result of the serious crisis in its agricultural production last year, have been used as a political argument in the relations between the world's two most powerful states. The fact that this is such a decision is evidenced among other things also by the statements of some of the Republican candidates, Carter's opponents in the coming U.S. presidential elections; and the political significance of this decision is not overlooked in these statements. (It should be noted that these Republican candidates, too, do not believe that such measures can "hurt the USSR more than they can hurt the United States" and its farmers).

That is not all. We have before us also those, to a certain extent, forgotten types of weapons of the "cold war" period: banning the exports of technology; calling for delay in the expansion of diplomatic and other missions which promote a better mutual acquaintance and understanding; and "freezing" "for an indefinite period" the treaties on slowing down the missile race, a race which can lead to a nuclear catastrophe, although an agreement in principle on these treaties has already been reached. After an interval of several years resulting from the defeat in Vietnam, the list of Asian countries to receive U.S. military aid, with everything that this aid brings but does not carry away, is now growing once again.

"The hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin, which has been brought into action in the recent days, also did not help: The tension is continuing to grow and the logic of the blocs now compels the accused side to state its counterwarnings that "the responsibility for everything that might follow is borne exclusively by the United States" and thus the circle is closed before the eyes of the entire world.

The concern of the entire world increases to dramatic proportions and it is not difficult to understand why, POLITIKA continues. It was only yesterday that the ministers for foreign affairs of Iraq and Yugoslavia, the high representatives of two countries playing such a prominent role in the nonalined movement (the first conference of nonalined countries was held in Belgrade and the next coming one will be held in Baghdad), recalled the decisions of the Havana conference, according to which the nonalined countries must oppose with all their forces the policy of force and rivalry of big powers and blocs. This is not only the result of a reasonableness which is hardly possible to dispute but at the same time also the result of an analysis of the causes of tension, an analysis that also produces decisions which would essentially be very dangerous to disregard.

The Soviet military action and Carter's excited reaction confirm--if a confirmation indeed is still needed by anyone--that there can be no way out of the vicious circle without the inclusion of the nonbloc nonalined countries in all processes of detente. That this is the only way has been also confirmed by the scop of the latest spontaneous action in the United Nations. No matter what may distinguish them from one another--and this is not hard to understand--the nonalined countries feel that they are the moving force of the action which alone can influence the triumph of reason, the Belgrade POLITIKA says.

As the events of recent days have confirmed, the logic of the blocs inevitably leads to an "induction" of new and higher stages of tension between the blocs. It would be useless and absurd to expect that in the end "those others" will be forced to their knees and sign a peculiar kind of capitulation. As a matter of fact this kind of attitude has more than once in history resulted in conflicts on the largest scale. For the first time in its long history the world now has no more and no fewer than 150 sovereign states. Until all of them are included in the detente process and elimination of injustice and inequality, the policy of force and of bloc competition and also thereby a limitation of the sphere of struggle for peace and security will continue to be an unpleasant warning.

This is demonstrated among other things also by the latest events which have been prompted by the Soviet military action in Afghanistan; and it is hardly possible to foresee what in the final report this action will bring to the entire world. This is also made clear by the latest statements and decisions of the U.S. administration at the present so greatly complicated stage of world relations, POLITIKA concludes.

BORBA DISPUTES USSR REASONS FOR 'ASSISTANCE' TO KABUL

AU091642 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Dangerous Confrontations"]

[Text] In the last 20 months three armed coups d'etat have been carried out and three heads of states have been killed in a backward country in central Asia, a country which is one of those considered to be a part of "the fourth world," which has a per capital income of only $100 and in which only one-tenth of the population is literate and more than 95 percent of people live in villages under the most primitive conditions of life. [paragraph continues]

The latest of the changes was carried out by means of a strong military action by the big power from the country's northern border, even though it was as early as April 1978 that the same big power had been most directly involved in the changes that had occurred prior to this one.

As has been officially announced, the commitment of USSR military forces was made in response to "the appeal by Afghanistan's Government and on the basis of the 5 December 1978 treaty on extending political, moral, economic and military assistance." According to the statement Afghanistan's present government, the assistance was requested "because of increasingly more intensive armed invasions and provocations by the foreign enemies of the Afghan people and world imperialism."

Military Action

As expressed in dry military language, the assistance was ample, effective and provided in time. That is true at least for now. However, it is also increasing and, as has been indicated, further increases in assistance will be requested.

According to certain foreign sources, the Soviet Union has more than 20 divisions facing Afghanistan's border, that is, in the north Caucasian, Transcaucasian [as published] and Turkmen military districts and, according to the information received so far, more than 50,000 men of those forces have become successively committed in Afghanistan. However, in addition, some airborne and air force units have also been committed.

Considering the fact that the Afghan Army had some 90,000 men and that a part of the army collapsed, it appears that the forces that have carried out the action are now numerically stronger than Afghanistan's army itself.

Soviet military action in Afghanistan has been carried out under very complex and sensitive conditions. As a result of the many years of its neocolonialist policy in the Arabian-Persian Gulf region, the United States has fallen into an unprecedented crisis in its relations with Iran, a country that represents an extraordinarily important factor in developments in that part of the world because of its size, the numerical strength of its population, its religious influence and its oil wealth. Even though it is directed by religious leaders, the revolution in Iran has placed in a very difficult position those who supported the shah and participated in the distribution of Iran's national resources. It never was and it is not now only a question of the loss of oil profits or the loss of important strategic positions or the loss of oil resources themselves, but rather a question of a confrontation with pan-Islamism and with an awakening of a large number of Muslim countries that lack their own economic and social programs and really do not know quite precisely what they want, but know precisely what they do not want. Foreign domination occupies first place among the things that they do not want.

The Soviet action in Afghanistan has come at a time when the Western countries really no longer knew what measures could still be taken to overcome the crisis and were striving with all their might to shift to the Soviet Union one of the major burdens of the crisis, the confrontation with pan-Islamism and the Muslim movements. Some Western circles believe that the Soviet Union's engagement in Afghanistan alone has provided them with a good opportunity to achieve that.

Official Explanations

The request by the legal government in Kabul for assistance and the threat "that Afghanistan might be turned into a forward base for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union" have been cited in the official explanation as reasons for the military action.

Apart from those considerations it must be pointed out that such major things as military assistance involving several tens of thousands of soldiers and large quantities of complicated modern equipment cannot be dispatched within a few hours. Several days are needed for the preparations to move several divisions with all their equipment and another several days are needed to carry out the movement of those divisions. But large military forces were already at the site of the events at the time of the putsch.

The explanation regarding the transformation of Afghanistan into a possible forward base for an attack on the Soviet Union requires at least a few remarks. It is more than obvious that enormous forces are needed for a major invasion and that to bring those forces to bear it is necessary to have immense port capacities, a large and developed infrastructure for the strategic deployment of the forces and many other things. It is known that this part of the world lacks all of that and that it is an area of the poorest communications and of truly impassable, extremely backward mountain regions. From a military viewpoint the area is really the most unfavorable operational base for the deployment and action of any kind of an invasion army.

Violation of Principles

The military action in Afghanistan is contrary to all recognized international documents. The UN Charter, the Helsinki final documents and all documents of the conferences of nonalined countries stipulate the impermissibility of any interference in the internal affairs of other countries, of the use of force and even of any threats of force. They stipulate the right of every people to autonomous and free development and to independence and to complete quality in relations with other countries.

Naturally, in addition to their military aspects, the events in Afghanistan also have their undoubted political effect and significance. That is also the reason why they have encountered such wide reaction. What is worst in this connection is the fact that every military action on one bloc provokes "the counter arguments" of others and threatens to bring many consequences and complications in the region involved and in the world beyond it.

SOVIET PRESS TREATMENT OF AFGHAN CRISIS REACTION ASSAILED

LD092120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9 (TANJUG)--The Security Council debate on Afghanistan, in which quite a number of non-aligned countries took part calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghan territory, has provoked here first attacks on individual non-aligned countries. Today's press reports on the debate single out four countries whose stands are presented as "supporting the U.S. position" and as "attacks" on Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The reports, by different authors, set out that "representatives of Panama, Zaire, Bangladesh and also Yugoslavia" took such stands in the Security Council.

The reports, however, cite not a word from the Security Council speeches of representatives of the four named or any other non-aligned country, except Afghanistan. The Moscow press, hence, does not reveal that the countries in question presented in the Security Council debate their own, non-bloc positions based on the sixth non-aligned summit platform, just as well stands of the non-aligned countries opposed to military and other foreign actions, set forth these past few days in speeches of political figures, government statements or press commentaries, have not been reported by the Moscow press.

The daily SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today divides into three groups the foreign assessments contrary to the Soviet interpretation. In the first group (?are assessments) which claim that the Soviet Union has violated the sovereignty of Afghanistan and that it (?interferes) in the country's internal affairs. Placed in the second group (?are those assessments) according to which the USSR now threatens (?Afghanistan's neighbors), primarily Iran, and the entire (?Islamic) world. The third group is reserved for assessments claiming the Soviet policy to be a threat to peace in the region and world-wide.

In categorically rejecting all these claims, Soviet commentators set out that everything the Soviet action is based on is "in absolute order" both in terms of the Kabul "request", the Soviet-Afghan agreement and international law, that is, the U.N. Charter.

PROVISIONS OF GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH USSR ANNOUNCED

LD092252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session, members of the Federal Economic Chamber's section for promotion of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union were informed about the recently concluded Yugoslav-Soviet negotiations on commodity exchanges for 1980. The value of overall goods exchange for this year between the two countries, envisaged by the protocol signed in Moscow in mid-December, will exceed $4 billion which is about $500 million more than last year.

The commodity lists agreed on create opportunities for increased exports to the USSR, particularly of consumer goods, for which there is great interest on the Soviet market, and also of products from the agricultural, food and chemical sectors. The overall value of Yugoslav exports should be about $1.9 billion.

It was stated at the session, however, that a considerable part of the increased commodity exchange between the two countries is a consequence not so much of increased volume of exchange than of increased prices for certain products, primarily for power-engineering and other raw materials. As for the considerable Yugoslav trade deficit, it was emphasized that the economy will strive to reduce the negative balance by additional exports to the Soviet Union. Realistic conditions exist for this, particularly in machine construction, chemicals and exports of agricultural produce.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HUSAK

LD091844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of your birthday I am sending you with particular pleasure cordial felicitations and best wishes for your good health, personal happiness and new successes in your responsible work for further progress of the friendly Czechoslovak Republic. I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the traditional friendship between our peoples and successful cooperation between our two countries and between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will continue to strengthen in the interest of our peoples, peace and socialism in the world."